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BY E. P. WALTON & SONS.

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## Doctrn.

#### THE WHEEL OF LIFE.

'HI aut beside a cottoge hearth,

A little infant whirled it round Then started back wish fear. " Methought the magic Wheel of Life Was whirled by that fair child

And fast the even lengthened cord Was on the spindle piled " Tone, standing year with clicking rec

Was counting off the chain; And every mouth he tied a knot. And every year a skein

" At first the thread was smooth and white, No sput or wrinkle there

For Innvener the wheel did turn For Life's immortal heir. "Soon conrect grew the rol inc thread.

Uneven grow the skein ; And Passion, with its crimson dyn. Began to leave its stnin.

" And I uler yet the spindle whirred And quick the wheel flow round; And fast upon the speed of Life,

Her thread the spinner wound. "She sung a fairy-echo rong, That maidens love to sing

As turned the wheel, she little dreamed What magic it would bring. "The even sunny tinge of Lone,

Entwined its golden hue, And soft the spin-lie flew,

" Lo! ruby, emerald, purple tints 'Twas Hope prepared the dye, On which the colors lie.

" A little space of Iris dve Then dark the colors grow, The spinner works with restless hand And tears the skein bedow. The flaws grow thicker and the rolls

The thread bus lost its even gloss Benesile the touch of core. "I The marring knot of Self is seen,

Bo oft Affliction stains the thread, The westy spinner geleves. "But lo ! the rolls are almost span,

And Death, he brings the knife, And cuts the band which binds the wheel Thus ends the thread of Life. "Those skeint ! oh, may their every thread

A cleansing undergo, And whitened by the isleed of Christ Be bleached as white as snow."

## THE LOCO EDITOR'S CREED.

## BY HOSEA BIGELOW

I do believe in Preedom's cause-I love to see her stick her claws In them informal Pharrysees; It's well enough agin a King But libbary's a kind o' thing That don't agree with niggers.

I do believe the people want A tux on tea and coffees. That nothing gint extravygunt, Provided I'm in office : For I've leved my country sence

My eyetceth filled their sockets, And Uncle San I reverance. Particklarly his mekets, I do believe in any plan Of levyin the taxes, As long, as like a iumberman,

I gite jist what I axes; I go free trade through thick and thin, ecause it kind o' rouses The falls to vo o-an' keeps us in I do believe it's wise and road To send out fur in missions

And orthydocks conditions ; I mean nine thousand dolls, per aut Nine thousand more for outfit, And me, to recommend a man, The place would just about fit

I do believe in special ways The bread comes back in many days. And buttered, too, for eartin'; I mean in preyin' till one busts On what the party chooses, And in convertin' public trusts

To very pryvit ases. I do believe hard coin the stuff, For 'lectioneers to shout out on ; The people's ollers soft enough To make nord money out Dear Unele Sam pervides for his And gives a good sized junk to all-

As long as mine's paid punctoos! I do believe with all my soul In the great Press's Freedom To pint the people to the gos: And in the traces lend 'em; Paleted the arm that forges y skee At my fut contracts squio

I do believe that I should give Whatever's his to Cmear; For it's by him I move and live, From him my bread and cheese are Doth bour his souperscription,

Will, convitunce, bonor, bonnety And though of that description I do believe in prayer and praise But most of all in Castin' This doth my oup with mescles all, This tree all thought of six to rest,

But oh, I do in intercet.

I do lictieve whitever trash Will keep the people in blindness, That we the Mexicuss can thrush I do believe that powder and ball Are good-will's strongest magnets That peace, to may it stick at all.

In short I firmly do believe In humbug generally, For it's a tining that I perceive This bath my faithfullshepheed been And this will keep the people greer

# EPIGRAM.

With silk of fine texture, and bends in a row, Pair Margaret wave a nice purse for her beau; So pretty a sample of feminine art Was doubtless intended to show that her heart Would go with the purso, while her hand (shi he win it)

#### Miscellaneous.

#### THE STATE OF FRANCE.

Correspondence of the Courier and Ence

Paris, April 20, 1848.

additional officers of the staff of the Na- ing shame for the Republic. members of the public administration .- | tween them, The rapel was immediately beaten through One of the most beautiful of the thousand a respectful petition in favor of the organi- confidence in the Provisional Government. zation of labor. The masses without soon The whole manifestation occupied eight

the Hotel, and addressed the happy crowd pression the least offensive or equivocal was with all his accustomed eloquence. In the uttered. fervor truly religious, " At the period of the the most manifestation, since it served to show the The priest then consecrates the tree by extreme vigilance with which all the solid reading from the breviary, and sprinkles it

produce invaluable benefit, by stimulating their entire suppression.

Steps towards the accomplishment of civil liberty. ished; and circulars have been issued to the fined to a few individuals, and was prompted commissioners in the departments, prepara- by patriotic, though mistaken, motives. tory for a system vastly augmenting the ag- de Girardin, the Editor of La Presse, and a ricultural resources of the nation. One member of the last Chamber of Deputies, thing is very certain,-whatever is said a- and a writer of extraordinary nerve and vigbout the necessity of organizing labor, the or, had in a series of editorial leaders crititendency of things is towards any other cised the administration of the Provisional quarter than that of communism. I might Government with a severity and a sarcasm

edited by the well known Cabet, will be suf-

"In what inconceivable confusion is Republican France. They cry Vive la Republique! Vive la Democratic ! Vive la Last Sunday was a proud day for the Liberte, la Egalite, la Fraternite! and yet young Republic. If any one harbored a everywhere, in the departments as well as doubt of the attachment of the people to in the city, they cry a bas communism, which conservatism and order, that doubt has been is nothing else than Republicanism and Dedispelled. If any one needed an additional mocracy, and has no other principle than proof of the strength and security of the Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. They present government, that proof has been accumulate against as more calumny, more In the early part of the day a large body have had to endure for the whole thirty of workmen of different trades, assembled years of monarchy. They insult us every-in the Champ de Mars for the double pur- where, they persecute us, they revile us; pose of making a manifestation in favor of and the government does not justify or dethe organization of labor, and of choosing fend us. It is a national disgrace; a burn-

tional Guard, of which they deemed they Notwithstanding communism and Socialhad not received their full quota at the gen- ism have so few advocates, the fraternizing eral elections. After the appointment of spirit of all classes of society is one of the the new officers, a collection was taken up most striking features of the present revolufor the benefit of the National Treasury, tion. Those social distinctions which are and the vast crowd, numbering some forty purely artificial and arbitrary, have ceased or fifty thousand, put themselves in march to exist. There is a complete fusion of all for the Hotel de Ville, with flags bearing ranks and qualities, in the universal con-the inscriptions "Organization of labur" sciousness of one common interest and one and "Abolition of competition between man common destiny. The poor are no longer and man." As soon as it was known that arrayed in envious grudge against the rich; so large a body was on its way to the seat and the two brother giants, the great forces of government, the rumor ran through the that are to conquer the world, Intellectual city that malcontents had been among the and Manual Labor, no longer keep aloof workmen sowing sedition, and that a demon- from each other in cold estrangement and stration was about to be made in favor of sullen distrust, as if, in the nature of things, communism, and against certain opnoxious no sympathy, no affinity, could exist be-

the streets, and more than a hundred thou- beautiful fetes of the Republic, took place sand of the Garde Mobile and of the Na- a Sunday or two since-the design of which tional Guard were directly in motion .- was to mingle all who labor, whether with These troops, the large proportion of whom body or mind, in one fraternal concord, were workmen en blouse, rallied with the All the schools and colleges, from the Polgreatest spirit and promptness about the ytechnic and Normal down to that of the Hotel de Ville, and soon filled all the adja- Deaf and Dumb, and the workmen of all cent squares and quays. The students of trades and callings, joined in the manifestathe schools hastened to offer their support tion. A procession, of immense numbers, to the government, and were supplied with was formed at the Place du Pantheon; and, arms and ammunition. Two hundred and being preceded by a sapper of the engineers, fifty of the members of the Society of Pop- the symbol of labor combined with science ular Music soon appeared singing Marseil- having in his left hand a pupil of the Norluise and Girondins, and the people joined mal school bearing the Contrat Social in the chorus. From all quarters rose tre- crowned with immortelles, and on his right mendous acclamations "Vive la Repub- hand a laborer carrying a pickaxe wreathed Vive le Gouvernement Provisoise," with sunflowers, marched to the Champ de " a bas less Communists," and every Mars. Here they all united for a time in man raised his hat or shock on his bayonet grading the public grounds; they then in the irrepressible enthusiasm. The pro- shook hands, joined arm in arm indiscrimcession from the Champ de Mars soon ap- inately, and surrounded the tree of liberty, proached, moving in the greastest order and singing La Marseillaise in one universal silence. As soon as it was known that their chorus, Having concluded their festivities, intentions were entirely pacific they were they took up a collection for the benefit of allowed to pass along the quay; and a dep- the Republic, to which every one contribuntation from their number was admitted ted, and again forming their ranks, marched into the Chamber of the Government, with to the Hotel de Ville to express their united

became intermixed and the people and the hours; and everything passed off in the most troops fraternized in the greatest concord. parmonious and delightful manner. Not Lamartine presented himself at the door of the slightest collision occurred, not an ex-

course of his speech he exclaimed with a Apropos of feles, let me say that one of last Republic, there was one fatal word popular joy for the new state of things, has which lost every thing; which caused the been by, planting trees of liberty. A tall best citizens to tear each other in pieces- graceful Poplar having been selected somethat word was mistrust. To-day when the where in the outskirts of the city, it is dug Republic is accepted everywhere, and prom- up by the roots, ornamented with floral ises to all, liberty, security and prosper- wreaths and tri-colored ribands, and being ity, there is but one word which responds preceded by drums and a popular procesto our situation-that word is confidence, sion, is borne into the city on the shoulders Inscribe this word upon your bosoms, and of men to the spot that is to be honored by in your hearts. Let it be the watchword of its future occupation. This particular tree all citizens, and the Republic is saved."- is chosen, I suppose, because it is the em-Innumerable plandits rent the air; nothing blem of popular power, the same word in Latin can describe the feeling kindled by the ut- populus, differently accentuated, signifying terance of this glowing sentiment. The both people and poplar. All things being troops soon began to file off, and the people got in readiness, a deputation with music is scattered to their homes. In the evening, sent off to the Parish Church for the Priest, the National Guard, not content with the whose services on the occasion are deemed manifestation of their patriotism already indispensable. In due time the reverend given, mustered to the number of more than 200,000 in the region of the Hotel de Ville, by his beadle bearing a silver crucifix, and and tendered to the government their em- usually by a knot of brother ecclesiastics, bodied confidence and devotion. The whole all in band and cassock. The priest is ducity was illuminated, and every heart beat ly welcomed with applause; he then takes high with gladness and enthusiasm. The the stand, and delivers an address to the leaders of the assembly at Champ de Mars multiude, illustrating the blessings of liberhave since published a statement that the ty, and exhorting them to be loyal to their meeting cherished not the least design a- God and their country. The Amen is no thus proceeded: gainst the government, or against public or- sooner uttered, than the Poplar is lifted up der; and no doubt remains that such was to its vertical position amid the rolling of edly groundless; yet no one will regret its mendous shouts of Vive la Republique .-

interests of society are gnarded in the with holy water. The earth is shoveled in : flowers in full bloom are planted around its bor is beginning to be much better under- clergy back to the church, and then receives stood by the people. The results of the la- the sacerdotal benediction. The Poplar is bors of Louis Blane and his compeers, at for the remainder of the day the great cen-Luxemburg, (the principal one of which, tre of attraction in the neighborhood; and thus far, is a project to equalize all wages in the evening the square where it stands is and salaries,) are almost universally repudi- lighted by a bonfire, and all the houses in ated. It will be recollected that this com- the vicinity are illuminated. These manimission do not act definitely upon any of the festations have now come to an end. Their subjects submitted to their consideration, tendency being to encourage idleness, and their office being merely to mature meas- by their noise and excitement to inspire the ures for the final action of the National As- timid with fear, the Mayor issued a Prosembly. Let them arrive at what conclu- clamation, calling upon all good citizens to sion they may, their sittings will certainly discountenance them; and the result was

the public mind to examine for itself these. The criminal statistics of the city show a chimerical schemes of organizing labor, remarkable result, which speaks volumes in character. which like ignes fatui, derive their illusive- favor of infant Republicanism. In the deness from the mist and capors that surround partment of the Seine, comprising Paris and them, and which straightway lose their pow- its suburbs, the number of crimes and offener of deception, when once properly ap- ces of all grades for March, 1848, was oneproached and investigated. Yet I have no third less than that of those of the same doubt that the present hard condition of la- month of each of the three years previous. bor in France will be naturally alleviated The number of night robberies was twopublic. The two great means of effecting than one third. Consider that this month this will be by the modification of the pres- commenced within two days of the revoluent system of taxation, which now bears tion, and that it was a period signalized by with extreme oppression upon the working great dearth of employment and by the seclasses, and by bringing under cultivation verest pecuniary distress among all classes; the fifteen million of acres of arable land in and the fact becomes a memorable illustrathe country now lying wholly unimproved, tion of the elevating tendencies of rational

pagateur, the organ of the communists and these incessant and unsparing attacks, and characterized as (on the part of the British

riginal instructions; they deposed immova- Here is a picture drawn with the hand of

sociation all the sensible and substantial Let the political developments of the next portion of the country. Not one of the re- few months answer, fitted, all the orass countries, to the courrary notwithstanding.

# Political.

#### SPEECH OF THE HON. TRUMAN SMITH, OF CONN.

make this apparent in several ways; but a brief extract from a late number of the Pro- The people became greatly irritated by the letters of Junius.—

49 degs.; and conceded, also, the navigation of the Pro- The people became greatly irritated by the letters of Junius.—

49 degs.; and conceded, also, the navigation of the Columbia river, which he had the object of the war was to conquer a to it, for they are without the thorny briars of the ground. The scene

on the evening of the 26th of March, two or Government) " an extraordinary and wholly three hundred of them gathered before the inadmissible demand." And here I wish printing office, shouting "A bas la Presse! to recur to a very remarkable debate which Mort a Girardin!" The Editor caused the occurred in the Senate of the United States doors to be thrown open, and after conferr- (at a period considerably in advance of the ing with the mob for an hour or two, suc- final adjustment of that controversy) beceeded in persuading them to depart with- tween an Hon. Senator from North Caroliout inflicting injury. The Minister of the na, (Mr. Haywood,) and an Hon. Senator Interior, upon hearing of the affair, immediately hastened to the office and took meas-were the real purposes of the President in ures for its perfect security. All the city that regard; the former insisting strenuousjournals, of every shade of opinion, joined by that he would compromise on 49 degrees; in the severest reprobation of this endeavor and the latter maintaining, with unexampled to abridge the freedom of the press; and vekemence, that he would not. An extract there is little danger of the attempts being from the speech of the latter, which I here produce, will, as from a polished mirror, re-Disturbances have occurred during the flect a flood of light on this subject :

last month, in several of the departments .- "If the President," (said Mr. Hannegan,) A few of these have arisen from want of "has betrayed that standard which the Balemployment; but most have been the con-timore Convention put into his hands and sequence of the injudicious policy of the whereby he committed himself to the coungovernment commissioners, in acting too try, into the hands of the enemy, I will not strictly upon the instructions of Ledru Rol- do as the Senator from North Carolina lin, the Minister of the Interior, an extreme threatens-turn my back upon him, - I sup-Republican, and a man of much more ener- pose he cares little whether both of us do gy than prudence. This functionary, with- that-but I shall hold him recreant to the out consultation with his colleagues, ad- principles which he professed; recreant to dressed to the commissioners in the depart- the trust which he accepted; recreant to ments, soon after their appointment, a cir- the generous confidence which a majority of cular defining their powers and their duties, the people reposed in him."---" What is in which it was said that their authority was this, need I ask, but charging on the Presiillimitable; that their mission was revolu- deat conduct the most vile and infamous tionary, and that the general elections were If the allegation be true, these intentions of their especial object of sapervision. This the President must sooner or later come to circular immediately exacted the greatest light; and, when brought to light, what indignation among all classes of citizens; must follow, but irretrievable disgrace; so and it was soon followed by a manifesto, long as a human eye remains to linger on signed by all the members of the Govern- the page of history, the story of his abasement, softening its rigor, and guarantying ment will be read, sending him and his name to its fullest extent the freedom of election. together to an infamy so profound, a dam-Yet many of the Commissioners conducted nation so deep, that the hand of resurrection their administration in the spirit of their o- will never be able to drag him forth!!"

ble magistrates, arbitrarily made up lists of a master; and let every honorable member candidates, and in a variety of ways under- of this committee study it profoundly, and took to control public opinion, for the ben- he cannot fail to see in it the real motives efit of ultra-republicanism. The conse- which have actuated the Executive in givquence, as might have been expected, was a ing a most unnecessary and ruinous direcreaction; and several of the Commissioners tion to this war. I will not say that the fahave been violently driven from office - tal order of the 13th January was issued in Calm has been uniformly restored upon the anticipation of a betraval of "the standard appointment of other men of more moderate which the Baltimore Convention put into orinciples, and more enlightened policy. the hands" of the President-though I The election for the officers of the Na- strongly suspect it; but I will say, he detional Guard passed off in a highly satisfact termined, as I believe, to convert what tory manner. The officers chosen, are men should have been only a war of defence inof high moral worth, devotedly attached to to a war of aggression and conquest, solely the Republic and ever true to the suprema- to enable him to escape from the infamy of augur happily for the termination of those a splendid war." He knew that it would for the National Assembly without the least rouse the military spirit of the country; put detriment to the public peace and tranquil- at his disposal an infinitude of patronage; unite cordially his political friends; embar-The high-minded negative of LAMARTINE rass the opposition; and enable him to set to the Irish delegation, who solicited French at nought the evil vaticinations of the honassistance for the cause of Repeal, has oc- orable Senator from Indiana. And then he casioned no feeling but satisfaction among concluded that, if he could wrest from poor the people. The truth is that France has imbecile Mexico an expanse of territory cormuch less sympathy for Irish independence responding with that which he had surrenthan she had at the former revolution; and dered to Great Britain, his political resurthe reason is; not that the cause is intrin- rection would be complete, and he would sically less worthy, but that it has suffered wind up his administration in a "blaze of irretrievable discredit by having fallen into glory." But in escaping from one abyss, the hands of such vaporing bullies as O'Bri- the question is, whether he has not preparen, Mitchell and Meagher, who by their cd another, into which he and his friends thirst for blood have repelled from their as- will be plunged headlong at no remote day?

cent revolutions in Europe has been effec- But let us return to the avowed objects of ted without the instrumentality of the mid- the war. What are they ! In the first indle class of society. So long as the Irish stance the President says, the object was to population answering to this class oppose a defend our own territory. But that being resort to physical force, and persist in ad- done, what were the objects sought in proshering to the wise policy of the great Agi- ecuting it further ? Now, it is quite impostator, the existing order of things will never sible for me to express my opinions on this be changed by violence. Rebellion will on- subject without making some reference to a ly array itself to be ignominiously discom- treaty which, it is understood, has been nefitted, all the brass cannon of Colonel HART gotiated in Mexico, either with or without the authority of the Executive, which has been brought to this city, and is now pending before the Senate, for the approval or disapproval of that body. As this is a subject of great delicacy, I desire it may be understood that I shall speak on my own responsibility, and with moderation, caution, and reserve; though I shall by no means concede that a question of such vast importance, and After referring to what had been said in so deeply affecting the happiness and prosthe House, by his Whig friends, Mr. Smith perity of the whole country, may not be made a topic of discussion here. The ques-I am sanguine in the belief that, if our tion is, how shall our country be constituarmy had remained on this side of the Rio ted? Shall an immense extent of mounthe fact. The public alarm was undoubt- drums, the rattling of musketry, and tre- Grande, there would have been only a nom- tains, rocks, and arid deserts be brought inal war with Mexico. But this policy did within our limits? Shall hundreds of thounot suit the purpose of the Executive. It sands of the wild savages of North Ameriwas too quiet, too unostentatious. Why, ca be subjected to our jurisdiction? Shall then, was this war, which was originally de- a foreign people, not speaking our language, fensive, (if the President was right in claim- knowing nothing of our institutions, and This question of the Organization of La- base; a procession forms, and escorts the ing to the Rio Grande,) converted into an abhorring our alliance, be forced into our aggressive war? Why has he raised armies, Union? Shall over twenty millions of mowhich in the aggregate must amount to at ney, in addition to the prodigal expenditure least 100,000 men, and poured them into all of treasure and of blood which has hitherparts of Mexico? Why has he bombarded to attended the course of this Administraher cities, assaulted her fortresses, trampled tion, be squandered on what, I believe, will down her armies, and chased her Govern- prove an unmitigated curse? If the immement from the metropolis of the Republic? diate representatives of the people may not Why has he squandered over one hundred declare their sentiments on such a subject, millions of the public treasure, and consign- they may as well be silent on all. Nevered many thousands of our citizens to a pre- theless, it is not my purpose to express an mature grave? This brings us back to the opinion on the question, whether the treaty subject suggested at the outset of my re- should or should not be ratifided. The opmarks-the objects of the war, and particu- ponents of the policy of this Administralarly those which the Executive has been tion are thrown on a hard alternative of trying to effect by giving it an aggressive choosing between a bad war, or a treaty which may prove much worse than the war And here, Mr. Chairman, I would ob- itself. I therefore cheerfully refer the enserve, that there is an important distinction tire subject to those who have before them between the personal and party motives of all the materials necessary to the formation the war and its avowed objects. The latter of a proper opinion thereon; and I trust will be the principle subject of discussion. their decision will be such as to accord with But I deem it proper to observe, that nothing the real interest and the true glory of the is more common than that the private mo- American People. But, still, I must be under the benign administration of the Re- thirds less, and that of day robberies more tives in adopting measures contrary to the permitted to refer to the treaty, with a view public welfare should be one thing while the to enable us to form a proper estimate of

professed object is something totally differ- the objects of this war; and, to that end, I ent. To get a clue to the former in the shall assume, that the treaty cedes to us all present instance, it is necessary to refer the territory this side of the Rio Grande, all to the Oregon question, and to the dis- New Mexico, and so much of Upper Caliposition which the Administration ultimate- fornia as is situated north of the river Gila, y made of it. No doubt the President felt and a line drawn from its intersection with these measures have already been taken by the Government. The impost upon salt, and the actrai, or city gate, duties upon many of the necessaries of life, have been abolished, and circulars have been abolished, and circulars have been abolished, and circulars have been issued to the himself greatly embarrassed by the finale of the Colorado, to some point on the Pacific, 54 degrees 40 minutes; but not having and one quarter millions of dollars; and nerve enough to take a war with Great Brit- then, to Mexico herself, fifteen millions of ain, he found it expedient to come down dollars in eash; making in all 20,250,000 grees. He seems to have retreated with by.

It is surprising how the language of the lightning telegraph. He right suddenly from that parallel to 49 de- dollars : for what !--we will consider by and even surrendyred by giving up the whole of Administration and its friends, as to the ob-

Vancouver's Island, some territory below jects of the war, has changed during its pro-

ficers, and our brave soldiers, have won for but dots on the map. soon found themselves sadly mistaken. The ulating, as is also the whole country. dent, in his message on the 8th of Decem- more capable of self-government.

Mexico, it has been carried into the enemy's best portion of Northern Mexico; if so, the country with a view to obtain an honorable whole is not worth much. peace, and thereby secure an ample indem- "I came to Mexico in favor of getting or verance of Mexico in protracting the war, has paid the piper. must influence the terms of peace which it I will next produce on this branch of the than this language.

duct of the Executive, Mr. Smith proceeds sideration in estimating the real value of to consider the value of the Territory ac- territory which has given occasion to the

I have resorted to many sources of infor- follows: before the Senate. This information I will crossed the country in 1846. proceed to lay before this honorable body in In advance of my regiment, with three as condensed a form as possible, and then companies of cavalry under my command, I will submit on the entire case such remarks reached the Nueces river on the 10th of cy of law and order. The elections were his position on the Oregon question. Noth- as are called for by the nature of the sub- October of that year, and encamped at the conducted with the greatest regularity, and ing would answer his purpose better than ject and the importance of the interests at town of San Patrico, on the eastern bank

ed on the present occasion. Col. Hardin, as is well known, was a distinguished member of the 28ta Congress, (a Mexican here is about seventy-five or eighty yards

sido has about 2,000; Nava, 800; San Fer- water, where we encamped for the night. nando, 2,000; Santa Rosa, 2,000; Mon- On the 12th we found countless numbers 25 cents the jackass load at Parras, or \$8 in every direction. to \$10 the cord, and is nothing but little On the 13th we marched to Santa Gatsticks. At Saltillo it is worth still more, rudus creek, or rather its bed-avery small and is carried fifteen to twenty miles on one-where we also occupied the ground

ico, except by irrigation. The Mexicans around us, such as a grave and a human evince great ingenuity in their arrangement skull; the last of which was lying on the of water for irrigating purposes, but they ground, Country still the same. are poor farmers. Their plough consists of On the 14th we diverged from the line of which is sometimes covered with iron about Camargo, while his was Matamoras. After three inches broad. It is the same pattern travelling about twelve miles we reached a as the old Roman plough. Oxen are fas- mud-hole, which was the first water we had tened to the beam by strips of raw hides seen that day. As the men and horses were tied around their horns. The driver holds very thirsty, and we had almost despaired the single handle in one hand and a long of finding water, we hailed even this dirty goad in the other, and touches the one or puddie with satisfaction. As we knew no his course. from there to the Rio Grande, and pretty led to-day had never before been trodden,

this,) but much in this vicinity seems very years, by any but wild beasts, and almost as poor. Wheat is raised in the vicinity of wild men. Monclova and Parras. A large quantity of On the 15th, having suffered amagingly grapes is also raised in the latter place, on account of the horrid water of "Polk's and brandy. Sugar cane, cotton, and othe at finding excellent water in a pond or hole, er southern productions grow at Monclova surrounded with musquit timber. The wabut there are some not so desirable. The hour, filled our casks and moved on. We districts have no water at all. The streams small water holes, which answered for the

is none at all, in many regions, for miles slower than usual, in consequence of the square. Its place is supplied with prickly sand-there being so much of it as to make pear and thorny bushes. There is not one it very tiresome to our horses. Of course, acre in two hundred, more probably not one there was very little vegetation of any kind in five hundred, of all the land we have seen in On the 17th our lost hunter came in.—Mexico, which can ever be cultivated; the We had a thick, heavy fog, this morning, greater portion of it is the most desolate re- which detained us. We found in the morn gion I ever could have imagined. The pure ing two or three water holes, which were

peace, and to that end it was insisted that and venomous reptiles which infest the we should have a short and a glorious war, barbed barrenness of Mexico. The good No doubt our gallant and accomplished of lands and cultivated spots in Mexico are themselves and their country glory in many takes so very little to support a Mexican, a well-fought battle, but whether any part and that the land which is cultivated yields of that glory should enure to the benefit of its produce with little labor, it would be this incompetent and blundering Adminis- surprising how its sparse population is maintration, is another question. But, under the tained. All the towns we have visited, with head of brevity, the Executive and his friends perhaps the exception of Parras, are depop-

first collision took place on the Rio Grande "The people are on a par with their land. by the attack on Thornton's cavalry, on the One in 200 or 500 is rich, and lives like a 26th of April, 1846, and consequently the nabob; the rest are peons, or servants sold war has lasted almost two years. But it was for debt, who work for their masters, and early perceived that the war would not be a are as subservient as the slaves of the South short one, and therefore we find the Presi- and look like Indians, and indeed are not ber, 1846, using the following language: man, Jacob Sanchez, owns three-fourths of "The war has not been waged with a view all the lands our column has passed over to conquest, but having been commenced by in Mexico. We are told we have seen the

nity for the expenses of the war, as well as taking enough of it to pay the expenses of to our much injured citizens, who hold the war. I now doubt whether all Northlarge pecuniary demands against Mexico," ern Mexico is worth the expense of our And then again, in his message to Congress column of 3,000 men. The expense of the at the commencement of the present ses- war must be enormous; we have paid ension, he says: "Since the liberal proposi- ormous prices for every thing-much betion of the United States was authorized to yound the usual prices of the country. Our be made in April last, large expenditures march has been no injury, but indeed a have been made, and the precious blood of benefit to that portion of the country our many of our patriotic fellow citizens has column has passed through. The Mexicans been shed in the prosecution of the war .- have had no motive to wish for peace; they This consideration, and the obstinate perse- have made money, while our government

may be deemed proper hereafter to accept." subject, a statement in the form of a letter And then he adds: "We demand an honor- to myself from the honorable and gallant able peace, and that peace must bring with member from Kentucky, (Major Gaines,) it indemnity for the past and security for the whose career in Mexico is so well known future." Nothing could be more obscure to this committee and the whole country. I am sure that the views and opinions of my [After commenting further on the con- honorable friend are entitled to great conpresent war with Mexico. The letter is as

mation, and think it is in my power to lay Hon. TRUMAN SMITH,—Dear Sir: I before the committee all the facts which are willingly comply with your request to furessential to the formation of a correct opin- nish you a statement of the character of the ion of the value, as acquisitions, of the nor- country between the Nueces and the Rio thern States of Mexico, and particularly of Grande; which I do by giving you the subthe countries comprised in the treaty now stance of a journal kept by me at the time I

of the river. This town is a miserable And, first, I desire to call the attention place, consisting of a few huts or ranches. of the committee to an extract from a letter It is an Irish settlement-perhaps not much from the late Col. J. J. Hardin, dated at A. more than five or six of the huts being ocgua Nueva, December 26, 1846, and ad- cupied by a few poor families. There was, dressed to my honorable friend from Ver- at this time, a tolerable house in the progmont, (Mr. Collamer,) who has had the ress of erection, which was the only buildgoodness to put it into my hands, to be us- ing in the place of a decent appearance.

Whig!) and soon after the war broke out wide, with a gentle current. The water is proceeded to Mexico at the head of the 1st clear, and from six to eight feet deep all regiment of Illinois Volunteers, was present the way across. For a mile or two, after at the glorious battle of Buena Vista, and leaving the river, we found the soil pretty there laid down his life in the service of his good. It rises very gradually from the rivcountry. General Taylor, in his report to er, but may be properly called low, flat the Government, speaks in the highest terms land. It was covered with thick, high grass. of his gallantry and good conduct on that After passing this point we came into a memorable occasion. Col. Hardin says:

"The part of Mexico through which I ered with grass. Twelve miles from the have marched is very sparsely settled, Pre- Nucces we found good grass and tolerable

clova, from 5 to 7,000; Parras, 6 to 8,000; of autelopes, deer, mustang horses, turkeys, Saltillo, 12 to 15,000 inhabitants. We have geese, &c. &c. Out of this quantity of passed about fifty ranchos and haciendas, game we were abundantly supplied with and the population of all the country through fresh meats. On this day we fell into the which we have passed is not more than half track of Gon. Taylor's army, when it marchthat of the towns. 'The land from the Rio ed from Corpus christi to the Rio Grande, Grande to Santa Rosa, 110 miles, is level and encamped at night on the ground which prairie covered with grass, and pretty fair we had occupied-a circumstance which soil, but destitute of timber and water .- greatly elated the troops. At this point From Santa Rosa to this place the country there is, in the rainy season, a small stream is mountain and valley: the valleys often called San Salvador-a very inconsiderable rich, (though not always,) with a few small water-course, the bed not being more than streams; the mountains always barren- eight or ten feet wide where we crossed .neither grass or timber growing on any we The general appearance of the country here have seen, until we arrived within a few is of a character similar to that through miles of this place, where I have seen some which we had passed after leaving the valon the mountains. Timber land is a thing ley of the Nucces-sandy, and unfit for cutunknown in Mexico. Wood is worth \$5 tivation. Great numbers of sand hills, vaper cord at Monclova-very poor at that; rying from ten to thirty feet high, were seen

where Gen. Taylor had encamped. The "No land is or can be cultivated in Mex- relics of an abandoned camp were scattered

straight beam with a coulter of wood, Gen. Taylor's march, as our destination was the other of them as he wishes to change other name for it, I named it Polk's hole in honor of the President of the United "They raise fine corn at Monclova, and States. The ground over which we travelgood at Parras and Patos, (35 miles from in all probability, or, at least, not for many

which is manufactured into excellent wine hole," we were very agreeably disappointed -most of them luxuriantly. Fine vegeta- ter was cool on account of the shade, but, bles are raised; not that they can be culti- after all, it was nothing but pond water .vated at all seasons of the year. I saw peas We luxuriated in this delightful pool (deand lettuce just springing up at Parras a lightful it was to us, to be sure, but at home week ago. So much for its good qualities; our haves would not have smelt it,) for an whole country is miserably watered. Large encamped that night near two or three are small and a great distance apart. One horses, with two or three musquit trees day we marched, on the road from Monclo- which served for fuel. We missed one of our va to Parras, thirty-five miles without water men, who went out on a hunting excursion, -a pretty severe day's march for infantry, and got lost,
"Grass is very scarce, and indeed there On the 16th we were compelled to travel